

THE BISBEE DAILY REVIEW

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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STATEHOOD FOR NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

The following editorial is from the New York American:

"Arizona and New Mexico are better prepared for statehood—by every criterion of population and development—than Colorado was when it came into the Union in 1876, or than any other territory that has been admitted since that time.

"It is questionable indeed whether any state has brought its new star to the galaxy of the original thirteen accompanied by so many graces of civilization as these two territories have now to offer.

"By every tradition of our policy both were thoroughly fit for statehood fifteen years ago, and their exclusion from the asterhood has been in violation of the spirit of the law.

"When the Northwest Territory was turned over to the Federal jurisdiction by the State of Virginia, the law of its organization made statehood a matter of right, to be claimed by the several sections of the territory as soon as they should attain a certain degree of development. It was the same with the Louisiana Purchase and the Mexican cessions to the national domain. Statehood for the developed territory has always been a matter of democratic right—not of Congressional grace.

"Arizona and New Mexico have been kept out of their birthright for many years by the sheer stubbornness of the senate. Three times at least a vote for the admission of Arizona to separate statehood has passed the House of Representatives—to be held up in the Senate. How much of the opposition of the Senate is due to the fact that the republican senators do not wish to see four new democratic United States senators?

"Joint statehood is a subterfuge—never intended in good faith.

"The present session of congress should, as a matter of course, and without debate or ado, pass a bill for separate statehood.

"It is said in Washington that Senator Beveridge has decided to withdraw his opposition and will move for separate statehood in the Senate. It is time."

FAILURE TO USE IS OFTEN ABUSE.

Hundreds come to Arizona every year in search of health. Weak lungs, weak throats, asthma or other pulmonary troubles drive them from the damp and cold rigors of the east and north to the dry climate and balmy air of sunny Arizona. Yet of these hundreds who come here, how many are there who are really seeking health? Undoubtedly they all think that they are pursuing their search, but many are actually not doing so.

Failure to use is often abuse. Thus may a climate be abused as well as any other thing. Scores who are here in alleged pursuit of health are wast-

ing their opportunities, are not using the God-given climate and air and hence are abusing that climate which they have once so eagerly sought.

Modern science declares fresh, pure air and sunlight to be the best remedy which can be offered, preventive or otherwise, for consumption. Physicians send patients to the rare, dry climate of Arizona with instructions to live out of doors as much as possible and these instructions are too soon forgotten.

In neither Douglas nor Bisbee are there so many health seekers as in other Arizona cities. Their advent has not been encouraged as elsewhere and the work obtainable is not so suitable for them as in other communities. Yet among those who do seek these two cities a notable carelessness for self is found, a woeful waste of golden opportunity, a failure to take full advantage of the climate they once so eagerly sought. Men who should be out in the open, walking or riding, seek a chair by a stove or hug the steam pipes. When they should be out inhaling the clear air, they are in close quarters, when they walk the street they do not select the sunny side but will walk in the shade. They think they are taking advantage of the Arizona climate, but they are not and day by day they lose strength and energy, they go backward rather than forward, or at best remain stationary. They grow discouraged in seeing no improvement, and so take less and less exercise and live less and less in the open. Then the end is not far away. Such sights are but too common, yet are none the less sad to witness. Health is at hand, and the hand goes not forth to grasp it.

OKLAHOMA AND PROHIBITION.

(Douglas International.)
Yesterday two prominent citizens of the state of Oklahoma were visitors in Douglas on their way to Mexico to look over prospects for investing in the stock business. One of the gentlemen was C. A. Goode, of Lindsay, where he has resided for a great many years. His companion was George C. McCoy, of Oklahoma City. Learning that there was a prohibition election pending in Douglas Mr. Goode unhesitatingly expressed himself very freely to the effect that Douglas or any other city would make a mistake to undertake to close the saloons as a means of lessening the evils which come from the use of liquor.

"I live in a town," said Mr. Goode, "having a population of probably 1500, and I will say that I can go out there any day and see more men under the influence of liquor than I have seen in Douglas today. In Lindsay there are six or seven Federal liquor licenses held by the 'blind pig' whisky joints and while the town gets no revenue the cost of caring for the opium trollying the whisky evil is more than it would be were the saloons allowed to run openly and under regulation.

"It is almost impossible to convict a man of unlawfully selling whisky in Oklahoma. There are many arrests made in all the towns and cities, but it is seldom that you hear of a conviction, the result almost invariably being either a huge jury or an acquittal, thus the territory is carrying a double burden of caring for the violations of law arising from the drinking of whisky or other liquors and the prosecution of those who sell liquor in violation of law, and there is no revenue to recompense for these fruitless burdens. I am not a frequenter of saloons and do not use liquor, but I am opposed to the kind of prohibition we have in Oklahoma and the great majority of the people of that state would be glad to get rid of the prohibition clause which they foolishly placed in the constitution of the state.

"Already the people of Oklahoma have started a movement which has for its purpose the amendment of the state constitution which will allow open saloons in the state which would be more preferable than the present condition, so far as the liquor evil is concerned. In the city of Chickasha, having a population of ten to fifteen thousand, there are some twenty Federal licenses issued to those who are engaged in selling whisky by the bottle or drink as desired. In Oklahoma City I understand that the number of

federal licenses amounts to 185.

"Prohibition has not prohibited the liquor traffic in Oklahoma and the consensus of opinion there is that the state would be infinitely better off with the open saloon under the regulation of a high license and police control. If Douglas goes 'dry' you will invite the same condition here that prevails in Oklahoma; you will have whisky sold in violation of law to those who desire to buy it and you will receive no revenue from the traffic, nor will your moral condition be materially strengthened."

Mr. Goode is an intelligent man who has evidently watched closely the conditions in his state under prohibition. He is a farmer and stockman and may become interested in Mexico should he find opportunities inviting. He will return to Douglas in a week and then go on back to his Oklahoma home.

WITHOUT SENSE OR REASON.

The talk of the prohibitionists about having a fifty mile prohibition zone created along the northern border of Mexico is perhaps the most senseless and unreasonable yet announced since the local option campaign began in Cochise county. When Mr. Chaffin was in Douglas he stated in his speech that if Douglas voted in favor of prohibition Mexico would prevent any saloon within a zone of fifty miles south of this city. Since that statement was made by Chaffin there has been no one in Douglas foolish enough to further assert or follow up this ridiculous argument, but in the Bisbee Miner of Tuesday afternoon was what purported to be a special dispatch from Washington stating that an effort was to be made to have President Taft ask the Mexican government to declare a fifty-mile prohibition zone. Fools may ask anything, but to ask the president to do a thing so supremely ridiculous would raise a suspicion in the mind of the executive that he was being appealed to by a lunatic.

The national government is not interested in the question of prohibition in the states, counties or cities at home, much less in Mexico. The question of regulating the sale of whisky is a matter entirely in the hands of the states. President Taft would not undertake to ask even that any state provide a law against the sale of liquor, much less would he ask a foreign friendly power to create a state of prohibition because Arizona, Texas or any other state should choose to do so. But it is not unlikely that he might be asked to do such a thing by those who have conceived the idea that force is the proper means for promoting morality and furthering the cause of the Christian religion. The same crowd that would ask President Taft to meddle with the laws of Mexico would ask that he order an edict against playing golf or baseball on Sunday and that one of the conditions of life in the future should be attendance at church at least once during the week.

In the face of the fact that the national government has not even recognized prohibition laws in the states to the extent of refusing to issue federal licenses in prohibition states is sufficient to show the absurdity of the proposition to have President Taft or anyone else connected with the national government make an appeal to Mexico to have a fifty mile prohibition zone south of its northern border.

Away with such nonsense!

SOMETHING NEW IN MAKING OF STATES.

According to the Associated Press dispatches sent out from Washington yesterday the senate committee on territories are hatching a new statehood bill and one that will deprive Arizona and New Mexico of the boon of self-government unless the citizens of these territories shall prepare a constitution which will meet the approval of the president and congress. We have been suspicious of the senate all the time, notwithstanding the assurances which have been sent from Washington recently by Delegate Cameron and Hoyal A. Smith that Senator Beveridge had agreed to rub the Hamilton statehood bill

through the senate and that the measure would be passed before February 15. It may be that the bill will pass at that time, but if the measure amounts to no more than what dispatches say is proposed by the senate committee it will not be a statehood bill at all; it will provide for a constitutional convention and nothing more until after the constitution prepared by the citizens of the territories has been approved by the president and congress. After the constitutions have been approved by the president and congress, then state and county officers may be elected, but not before, according to the reported plan of the senate committee which seems to have the endorsement of the president.

The people of no territory ever admitted into the union have ever been submitted to such treatment. All precedent in state making has been to allow the citizens of the new state to prepare their own constitution and so long as it is not in conflict with the constitution of the United States and was republican in form, no one was given the right to say that it should not stand as the fundamental law and foundation for the government of the new state. But it is to be different with Arizona and New Mexico, if the senate committee has its way, according to report.

Should the senate committee succeed in changing the statehood bill as it proposes it will be a great disappointment to the residents of Arizona who had been led to believe that they were to have fair treatment at last at the hands of the republican party which has so long held them in the territorial wilderness. Arizona has long been qualified for statehood and is better qualified today than ever before. If the republicans in the senate do not believe the men who have sweat under an Arizona sun to reclaim the deserts of this territory, who have hunted the treasures of our mineral hills and dumped them into the lap of the commerce of the world, who have promoted the splendid school system here, who have maintained a territorial government that has attracted favorable attention from visitors of every section of the union, are capable of self-government, then they should say so and dump the Hamilton statehood bill into the senatorial wastebasket to keep company with several other bills sent to the senate providing statehood for Arizona.

SITUATION LOOKS WET.

(Douglas International.)
The local option election will be held on Wednesday next. It is quite likely that the voters have now come to a decision as to how they will cast their ballots; changes may be made by special and personal appeal, but the sentiment already settled will remain practically unchanged between now and the day of the election. In Douglas the campaign was started for the anti-saloon league with more vigor than has been displayed during the past few days. Many wild assertions have been made by the "drys" which could not be proven in any court, and many accusations have been made against prominent citizens of Douglas that should shame the men who made them. "We need the money. To hell with the boys and girls, women and workmen of Douglas," has been declared to be the sentiment of those who have had charge of the campaign against prohibition for no other reason than to afford the opportunity to work off an over supply of fanaticism. The anti-saloon league has assumed that every workman is going to the devil on account of the saloons in Douglas and other places in Cochise county, that the only way to save the workmen and the women and children is by closing the saloons. Now, we submit that saloon patronage in Douglas coming from the wage earners amounts to a very small percentage of the total, aside from the Mexican who buys his wine and whisky by the bottle. The present high class citizenship of Douglas and Cochise county has grown to maturity and business activity with the saloons. To talk about the women and children of Douglas being in danger of the saloons is to cast a disgrace on the homes of Douglas. They are not in

danger, nor is there any danger of its existence in the future.

A careful and conservative estimate of the sentiment against prohibition in Cochise county indicates that the county will vote down prohibition by a substantial majority, as a whole, and that only the precinct of St. David will vote "dry." In Bisbee the financial condition is such that the loss of the revenue coming from the saloon licenses would put the municipality into bankruptcy. Those acquainted with the sentiment in Bisbee declare that the vote there will be from 65 to 70 per cent against prohibition. Bisbee is today one of the most orderly mining camps in Arizona and the citizens have not been alarmed by the shrieks of the local optionists as to impending calamity threatened with the continuation of the saloons. At Bisbee, as in Douglas, the business men and property owners who have stood by the progress and prosperity of that city, are taking no stock in the alarm which has seized the local optionists and the vote will show a large majority in favor of continuing present conditions until more strict regulation of the liquor traffic can be brought about.

At Tombstone the opposition to prohibition is well in the lead. Tombstone would lose thousands of dollars annually, spent there by court visitors during the year should the town go "dry," and Tombstone is in no condition to lavish such a loss. This is fully realized in the county seat and there, as elsewhere, the business men are refusing to accept prohibition, recognizing that the illicit traffic would bring a condition of more degraded morality than the open saloon.

Visitors from Courtland tell of a sure victory against prohibition in that new district and the same reports come from Gleason and Pearce. In the Sulphur Springs valley are many settlers from Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas where they have learned the force of prohibition in those states, and they may be expected to vote against a repetition of it in Arizona.

TRAIN BANDITS GET AWAY WITH \$10,000

(By Associated Press.)

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—The four men who held up the Missouri Pacific train near Eureka, Mo., last night, are reported to be in hiding in this city. Two hundred men and six bloodhounds covered the greater part of St. Louis county today in a fruitless search for the boat in which the bandits are supposed to have floated down the Meramec river to a point convenient to St. Louis. The boat was stolen Friday night a few miles from the scene of the robbery.

Rewards aggregating \$7200 were offered today for the arrest and conviction of the outlaws, who are believed to have obtained \$10,000 in the robbery. A man was arrested here today as a suspect.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—Deputies leading pursuit of the outlaws who had robbed the Missouri Pacific train near Eureka, Mo., last night, announced late tonight they had obtained admission from a young woman living near the scene of the robbery that her sweetheart was one of the robbers. She is also reported as having disclosed the hiding place of the men.

MINE WORKERS NEARLY IN RIOT

ADJOURN TO MONDAY WITH PRESIDENT STILL IN CONTROL OF THINGS.

(By Associated Press.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 22.—After a week of violent political activity, the convention of the United Mine Workers of America adjourned today until Monday, with the administration of President Lewis controlling the situation against the "insurgents." A riot seemed imminent today when Lewis ordered the sergeant at arms to take from the hall Francis Feehan, president of the Pittsburgh district, who would not obey the president's gavel. Feehan's supporters advanced to resist. Lewis and his friends were angry and determined. But the hearty laugh of some good-humored delegate in the packed hall broke the tension. Feehan sat down and

CANANEA WILL BE FAVORED BY YAW CONCERT

Cananea Club, With Only Three Days' Notice, Raises the Required Guarantee to Bring the Rare Treat.

CANANEA, Jan. 22.—(Special.)—A contract was sent here over ten days ago calling for a guarantee of a one night performance of Ellen Beach Yaw. Through a case of mistaken assumption it was disregarded until three days ago, when the entertainment committee of the Cananea Club took the matter in hand and pushed it to success. Within two hours from the completion of the arrangements a sufficient number of tickets were sold to more than double the amount demanded by the singer's manager. The spacious hall room of the club will be utilized for the occasion, and comfortable and sufficient seating capacity has already been provided. This eager response from what would ordinarily be classed as the theatre-going public emphasizes the opinion that any attraction of merit would draw well here were the accommodations such that they could be induced to come. Too much credit cannot be given to energetic club members for making it possible for the people of Cananea to listen to an artist so popular and skillful.

Vick Walling and Tynall Evans, with their families, have gone down the west coast in the car Cananea for a pleasure trip. They expect to be absent nearly a month and will spend a large part of the time in the vicinity of Mazatlan.

Bill Julian has discarded his wide-brimmed, familiar Stetson for an up-to-date put hat—some one lost a bet, they say.

Mrs. Spenser Bishop has returned from an extended visit with relatives and friends at Berkeley, California.

George Nolte stopped over a few hours yesterday on his way to Nogales.

W. D. Thornton, president of the Greene-Cananea, is here.

From an answer to a query in the Sporting News it looks as if Harry Kane, of Douglas, is going after a ball player who will be rather difficult to secure. A Douglas item stated the other day that an effort was being made to get the services of Hank Mathewson, Christy's brother. The sporting paper says that the player committed suicide last year.

BILLIARDS AND BOWLING THE ORDER

GREAT INTEREST IS MANIFESTED IN COMPETITION ON AT Y. M. C. A.

The past few days have been busy ones at the Y. M. C. A., with both a bowling and billiard tournament in full swing. J. T. Quick, the social secretary, is sparing no effort to make his department the most popular one in the building, while D. W. Pollard, the general secretary, and H. W. Owen, his assistant, are adding new names daily to the already large membership. The members have come to realize that the success of such an institution depends largely upon them and they are assisting the secretaries in every way possible.

In the bowling tournament last night the Rough and Ready won over Freeman's Colts by a score of 1529 to 1096.

The following are the individual scores:

ROUGH AND READY.
Warren, Capt. 172 146 167 169
Petty 162 158 183 151
Laughlin 142 119 156 132

FREEMAN'S COLTS.
Freeman, Capt. 108 88 135 103
Coombs 72 114 104 97
Martin 64 71 62 69
Partridge 100 100 100 100
Bostain defeated Thomas at billiards, 100 to 94, and Bergquist defeated Hankin, 50 to 47.

AT O. K. THEATRE.

It looks as though the O. K. theatre had come to stay. Last night they were forced to run four shows to accommodate the patrons. The program of pictures and illustrated songs was well received, the songs being encored repeatedly. The picture films contained both comic and dramatic numbers, which caused the audience to laugh one minute and hold their breath the next. Manager Goetz has apparently struck a paying locality. J. R. Norcross, who formerly ran the Family theater in the old opera house, is operating the moving picture ma-